

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW RECENT *PHOLADOMYA*
(*PH. TASMANICA*).

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THE antiquity of this genus and the small number of survivors lend an interest to any new member of *Pholadomya*, especially when it appears in a fresh region.

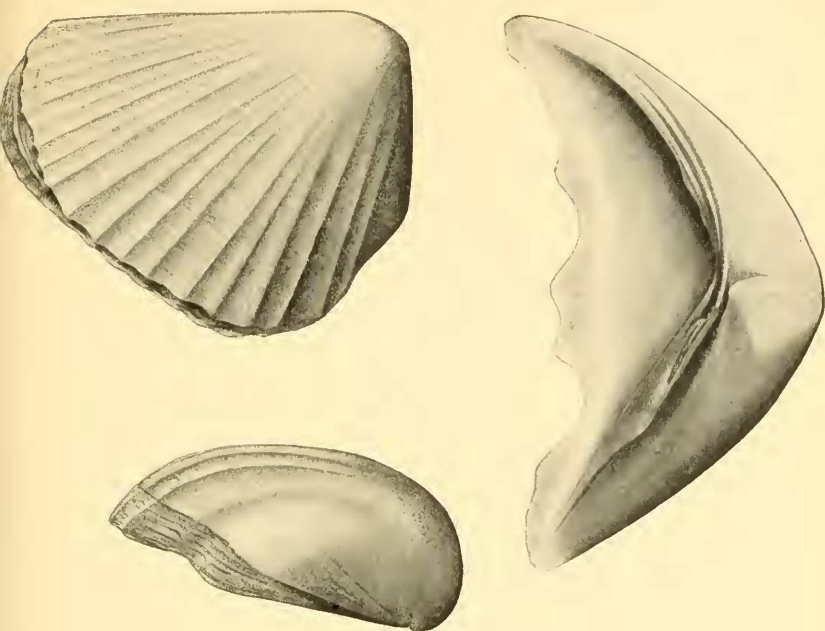
This southern form is readily distinguished from the half-dozen recent species by the remarkable shortness of the anterior side. Judging from literature, it approaches nearest to *Ph. arata*, Verrill and Smith (Trans. Conn. Acad., vol. v, p. 567, pl. lviii, fig. 3, 1882), from the North-Eastern United States, and *Ph. africana*, Locard (Zool. Travailleur & Talisman, Moll., vol. ii, p. 167, pl. vii, figs. 42-5, 1898), from the North-West of Africa. These were included in a genus *Panacca*, proposed by Dr. W. H. Dall (Nautilus, vol. xviii, p. 143, 1905).

In Torres Strait occurs *Pholadomya haddoni*, Melvill & Standen (Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool., 1899, p. 202, pl. xi, fig. 22), which is perhaps better ranked as a genus apart, *Parilimya*. The Australian Tertiary *Ph. australica*, Tate (Journ. Roy. Soc. N.S. Wales, vol. xxii, p. 187, pl. xii, fig. 2, 1893), is quite unlike the recent Tasmanian shell. *Ph. arenosa*, Hedley (Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, vol. xxix, p. 197, pl. ix, figs. 26-7, 1904; vol. xxxi, p. 464, 1906), doubtfully referred to this genus, is smaller, shorter, and more equilateral than *Ph. tasmanica*.

PHOLADOMYA TASMANICA, n.sp.

Shell faintly nacreous, thin, fragile, semi-translucent, sub-trigonal, inflated, very inequilateral, the posterior end being four times the length of the anterior, posteriorly rounded, anteriorly truncate, dorsal and ventral margins nearly straight. Colour buff. Sculptured by narrow ridges radiating from the umbo, parted by broad shallow furrows, growing closer and weaker posteriorly, in number eighteen on the shell figured, but about thirty on a fragment of a larger specimen. Anterior side with a single broad radial fold. Entire surface roughened with fine dense grains, usually packed in lines of growth. Umbo unbroken, elevated, incurved, directed anteriorly. A groove on the anterior hinge-margin suggests that the edge of the unseen left valve is here received as a lateral tooth. Chondrophore narrow, posterior to the umbo. Interior very glossy; adductor scars distinct, low down; pallial sinus well developed, the apex of its

angle reaching to the ninth radial from the anterior end. Length 24, height 19, depth of single valve, 20 mm. A second broken specimen indicates a length of 34 mm.



Hab.—One entire right and a portion of a larger left valve were dredged by W. L. May in 50 fathoms, 3 miles off Port Arthur, Tasmania. Type in the Australian Museum, Sydney.
